A

# TRAGI-COMIC DIALOGUE,

BETWEEN THE

GHOST of an A----l,

AND THE

SUBSTANCE of a G ----1:

Shewing the DIFFERENCE between

#### A CHOP and a POP.

By an ANTIGALLICAN.

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# TRAGI-COMIC DIALOGUE,

BETWEEN THE

GHOST of an A---- and the SUBSTANCE of a G----l, &c.

WAS much about the dreadful Time When lying, fcribbling Sons of Rhime, Affirm, that Ghosts and Gobblings come From Water, Air, or Earthly Tomb; The Time when Noise itself is dumb: When Silence, hov'ring o'er the Plain, Affrights the poor benighted Swain; When Darkness, like a Chimney-sweeper; Admits no Light from Luna's Peeper, And horrid Dreams perplex the Sleeper A 2 When

#### 4 A Tragi-Comic DIALOGUE, &c.

When tripping, dancing, skipping Faries,
Renew their Routes, and cdd Vagaries;
When erst the subtle Wife, I trow,
Her Spouse's Side crept closer to,
And wak'd the Goodman John, I ween,
To tell him —— You know what I mean:
In Fact, 'twas then, 'twixt Twelve and One;
And now my Night Description's done.

When S——e, on the Pillow laid,
'Stead of a B——k, his destin'd Head,
Each varied Attitude he try'd,
And roll'd about from Side to Side:
His Eyes he clos'd, but clos'd in vain;
For Morpheus rush'd from thence amain:
His Bed (tho' softest Down) grew harder
'Than Stones in Gentleman's Coach-yard are;
Each Feather, it contain'd within,
Was to a Needle turn'd, or Pin;
'To Razors, Penknives, Bodkins, Scissars,
Besides a hundred Things like these, Sirs;

At length he rose, and walk'd about; Then try'd the Bed, now in, now out, No Peace he finds, or up or down, Restection reign'd, and Sleep was slown.

Thus, in his perturbated Breast,
A thousand various Thoughts contest;
When, Lo! prophetic of his Doom,
A sudden Tremor shook the Room;
And, all at once, in White array'd,
Rush'd in a meagre, ghastly Shade.

Struck with his Eye-balls dreadful glare,

He cry'd, — Who art thou? quick! declare!

A. I am, the hollow Ghost reply'd, Poor B---g, who, hapless, fled and dy'd.

G. Then what have I to do with you? Thou canst not say — I ever flew.

A. I grant ye what you fay is true:

Indeed

G. 'Tis false, Sir,—'tis a damned Lye: I lose my \*\*\*\*! No, No, not I.

A. Sir, you may take it on my Word:

G. It cannot be, Sir, — I'm a L—d, A Fav'rite of my R—1 Master, And soon can hush up this Disaster.

A. Aye, but you've stained that Master's Honour;
Nor only stain'd, but trampled on her:
Your Ground, we grant, you firmly stood;
But, O my L—d! had you pursu'd
The Foe, when once their Force was routed,
The Vict'ry then had ne'er been doubted.

G. Why, Sir, they founded a Retreat, And were, to all Appearance, beat: Why then, Sir, shou'd I be so vain,
To beat 'em o'er and o'er again:
In Fact, it wou'd ha'been a Meanness,
A paltry Action, past Forgiveness,
For me t'have knock'd 'em o'the Head,
Who were, poor Dogs, already dead,

A. Ah, Sir, had Fortune deign'd that I
Had fuch an Opportunity,
T'have feen the Foe by others beaten,
How I'd ha'mawld 'em in retreating!
But I was Chief of all Command;
All was expected at my Hand:
I had no Adm'ral over me,
Who made the Rascals first to flee,
And then t'invite me to the Chace,
To Glory and to Fame's Embrace \*.

G. Admitting, Sir, myself inferior, Beneath some other proud Superior,

Note, The Reader may object to the Substance being so familiar with the Ghost; but as it is plain they are always very harmless, I see no great Occasion for Distance in this Point.

'Tis plain, Sir, that I wou'd have fought; But what had I to do, ---- Pray What? Could those, who then were run away, Turn back again, and win the Day: Cou'd those, who on the Field lay flain, Rife up, and battle it again: There was no Glory left for me, To follow what was fled, d'ye fee: Give me the Deed, tho' fmall the Prize, Where Death and horrid Danger lies; Then, Sir! - or elfe my Heart fays wrong, Egad, I'd pay away ding dong.

- A. Well faid, my little Bully Hector,
- G. Aye, that I wou'd, my noble Spectre. But, Sir, as You and I are met, We'll have a little Talk as yet, Some Conversation, tete a tete
  - A. Be quick, for I must soon be gone.
  - G. Come, draw a Chair, and fet ye down.

A. Ghosts

A. Ghosts never sit, I'd have ye know, We always stand upright, or so We stalk, majestic, to and fro.

G. Then, I presume, you'd rather stand :-I'll tell you, Sir, P—e F—d And I, you know, were in Command:

Now he, Sir being fond of Fame, (On Me, poor Me, wou'd lay the Blame;)

Greedy as Miser of his Pelf,

Had won the Battle first Himself;

Then, when there nought was left to do,

Sent me his Orders, to pursue:

Mean while comes G—by, all o'Sweat,

Full gallop, in a dev'lish Pet,

" Pursue! he cries, Pursue!"—For What?

I quick reply'd, don't be so hot,

You raw and unexperienc'd Fool:

" My Lord (fays he) you're much too cool."

But I, who knew the Art of War

Superior to the M—s far,

Main-

# 10 A Tragi-Comic DIALOGUE, &c. Maintain'd my Ground, and let 'em know, I scorn'd to fight a flying Foe.

- A. Ha! Ha! Ha! 'Gad, did ye fo \*?
- G. I'faith I did. A. Well, Sir, What then?
- G. Egad, they knock'd me off Amain.

  The M——s too, as hot as Mustard,

  Wou'd fain have eat me, like a Custard:

  But I, Sir, valu'd not discarding,

  No more, Sir, than I'd mind a Farthing.

  But let me ask a trisling Question,

  A certain Point, which you know best on:

  Suppose the filthy Mob should do

  By me as once they did by you;

  Or, that the Scoundrels of the Quill

  Should dare to use me at their Will,

  And, with their damn'd Lampoons and Satires,

  Their Songs, and Things of such-like Natures,

<sup>\*</sup> Tho' we have no Authority from History to make a Ghost laugh; yet I think, for once, the Public may dispense with it, especially as it is something new, and upon a merry Occasion.

With

#### A Tragi-Comic DIALOGUE, &c.

II

With Prinsellers and Gravers join
To maul this Character of mine,
And vilely stick me up and down,
In ev'ry Shop about the Town,
The Butt of ev'ry gaping Clown;
What must I say, what must I do;

1

A. Get Authors, and Engravers too:
The Dogs are poor, wou'd grave or write,
Or worse, to get a Penny by't.
Search ev'ry lurking Corner, where
Distress and Poverty appear,
You'll find some scribbling Author there:
And then, if you should want a Graver,
Or twenty, them you soon may have, Sir,
Who, bless 'em first but with a Crown,
They'd raise your Honour and Renown,
As high as e're your L---d---p pleases;
So spur 'em as they go, ---- with Pieces \*.

<sup>\*</sup> Three Pound Twelves, to be fure, would be very acceptable, either to an Author or Engraver: — But much less may do very well.

A. Sir, you must have your Mobs about, To bluster, threat, and make a Rout; To these, Strong Beer and Gin may do; There is no need for Money too; And, as the Art of Boxing's dead, Them let the mighty Buckhorse head.

But what they wou'd e're they had done.

G. But, after all, shou'd I, my friend,
Be brought to an untimely End;
How foolish I shou'd look at last,
My Life at stake, my Purpose cross,
My Money squander'd here and there:
Why then I shou'd be ne'er the near.

And therefore make voterfull mare

When oxide away the Glad

A. Think for the Best, the Worst will come;
Prepare for Dooms-day, and for doom;
Thy dreaded Stroke—is but one Chop;
Mine was a Comfortable Pop.
And tho' you now may think it hard,
I'th' End 'twill prove a sweet Reward;
Believe me, Sir, you'll dread no more
The Stroke, when once 'tis done and oe'r,
Than of the Nipping of a Flea,
Or other Animalculæ.

G. But say, my friendly Spectre, say,
A'nt mine, d'ye think, the easiest Way?

A. O much the easiest, by far;
Let but the 'Squire but take good Care,
And do his Work a little neatly,
Tipp him, He'll touch you off completely.

G. And, d'ye think I ought to die?

A. Aye, furely, Sir, as well as I:

And

#### 14 A Tragi-Comic Dralogue, &c.

And therefore make yourfelf quite easy, Nor let the Gibes of Authors teaze ye: I stood the Rhyming Scoundrel Train, And faw 'em out, and out again; \_\_ saloue helicarb vel'I' Exhausted all the paltry Stores Of those inver'rate Sons of Whores; I help'd to make the Rascals eat, No B-g, Egad, they'd had no Meat: All om availed The Rogues were jolly then, and fleek, And fed on Capons ev'ry Week; Who liv'd before on bak'd-Ox Cheek. Since then they've got fo lank and thin, Ther're nothing now but Bones and Skin, will that . ? 'Tis time that they shou'd eat again; initiate's again an'A Now you must Treat, be theirs the Gain. So never think upon the Cafed, Alena odt doum O . A. But bid the Rascal kiss your A-1stud oriup? out tud to I And do his Work a little reatly,

This faid, the Sounding Bell struck One, I and call When quick away the Ghost was gone,

And left his L--d--p all alone. I shall syb and a left his L--d--p all alone.

bnA

F. Aye, furely & I'm I'M I'M

# APOLOGY

HANNET TO RIGHT

MINISTERS OF STATE.

OR, THE

## RUDIMENTS

OF

### MODERN PATRIOTISM.

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POPULAR PREJUDICES

ARE

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# And, doubtlefs, it is a Missortune, that we Protestant Ministry Van Ac infallible, but as this is the Cate of I want bline cook at is cere

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## APOLOGY

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# MINISTERS OF STATE,

With it every Day's Experience, that we find

URELY no Class of Mankind receives worse Treatment than Ministers of State; whose Apologist I become, with the fole View of conducing fomewhat to the Publick Good, by doing common Justice to Them. Many of my Honest Countrymen seem not to be duly acquainted with this Character; and are therefore too weakly guarded against a Cabal, who, under the specious Pretence of Patriotism (the old Stalking-Horse of Faction) but, in Reality, for Purposes so base one cannot expect them to own, have most industriously attempted to fix an Odium on it: Not by Proofs, or folid Arguments; but, contrarywise, by applying to Passions and Prejudices, which make Fools of us all, when they grew too headstrong for the Judgment, as they too often do, especially when affisted by artful Fomentation; and this they are lavishly supplied with. Loungs The

The English Maxim, The King can do no Wrong, very justly throws every Imputation of Error upon Those in Authority under Him: And, doubtless, it is a Misfortune, that no Protestant Ministry can be infallible; but, as this is the Case of Private Men too, it is certainly the Interest, as well as Duty, of every one who wishes well to his Country, King, Himself, and Posterity, to consider strictly all Political Asts before he persumes to censure them: And, if he be a True Briton, I need not caution him of prefering Publick Good to Private.

It is every Day's Experience, that we find fome Difficulty, even in thinking coolly on what proceeds from a Person who is not agreeable to us; how idly soever the Dislike may have been founded. With what Reluctance do we prevail upon our-felves to relish the best, and most advantageous Things coming from such an Hand? How eafily do we impose on our Understanding, by this Prejudication? But, what greater Affront can be offered to the Dignity of our Nature; and how detrimental may this Practice prove to our Interest? Do we justly pride ourselves in being Free? Is this Island of Liberty the Envy of all Nations? Let us affert our Right, and scorn a Slavery of Mind, which is the Basest, because it is Voluntary.

We are gone a surprising Length into the Schemes of Malecontents. I fear, should I say many of us have been so egregiously infatuated, as to quarrel with Men, instead of

Things ;

Things; nay, to have made a Compliment of our Eyes, to Persons, who can no other way make themselves considerable, but by leading us about Blindfold; it would be a melan-

choly Truth.

For Honour's fake, my Countrymen, examine thoroughly, and judge impartially: Know your Happiness, and zealously preserve it. Must this inestimable Treasure be wantonly facrificed to unreasonable Caprice? What do we want, which the Heroes of Diffention, were they what they wish themselves, could possibly give us? Should we fancy any Defect, pray, what Surety can we have that thefe formerly Right Honourable Persons, when the Turn shall be served, for which they so affiduously court us, will not despise us, for wanting Discretion to know when we were well, as heartily as they now laugh at us, for being so easily cajoled out of our Reason? Posterity will certainly infult our Memory, if we are capable of mistaking the Investives of the late V-t B-e on the present Administration, for ferious Things; or should fo widely misconstrue the Intention of Him, and His Worthy Affociates, as to become the Dupes of an Hot-headed, Desperate Party, who ftrive to make themselves infamoully Glorious by our Destruction.

Let us see what manner of Person a Minister of State ought to be; and consider a sew of the almost infinite Cares and Difficulties he must grapple with: From hence we shall be enabled to judge more justly of his Actions; and inclined

clined to pay the proper Respect due to a Good Minister.

As to his Qualifications.

. This is a most spacious Field. It may be faid, in general Terms, that every Virtue is neceffary to Guard, and the utmost Extent of useful Knowledge to Instruct, him. He who subordinately inspects the Whole, must sufficiently understand every Part. He ought to be intimately acquainted with, and steadily and indefatigably pursue the true Interest of his Country. To be a little more particular - He must study, and be very well versed in, all its Rights (Religious and Civil) Laws, Power, Trade, Leagues, Engagements, and Grievances; with the Means, Necessity, and Utility, of redreffing, continuing, encreasing, altering, and preserving them, respectively. - He should know the most easy and effectual Methods of raifing the necessary Supplies for the Honour and Defence of the Realm: And, as far as his Province extends, see them rightly applied. He must be a Faithful, as well as Able Counsellor, to his King; which he can never be, unless he is an Hearty Friend to his Fellow-Subjests .- He needs confummate Prudence, to foresee; and Wisdom, to arm against distant Events. -Must be intrepid in his Duty-Have a clear, penetrating Head, and an upright Heart-And be an Absolute Governor of his Passions.

This Description, tho' it be little more than the Out-line of this Great Character, is ready to make one cry out, Who is sufficient for these Things? Here is Business enough to employ the

most

most Exalted Faculties; and harrass the strongest Mind and Body: But, I think, very little

Cause for Envy.

Admitting there may be a Man thus excellently qualified; if we attend him thro' a small Part of his Duty, we shall presently discern the Impossibility of his pleasing All; unless we suppose every Individual a disinterested Lover of his Country, and of sufficient Capacity to determine what is most beneficial for it (which is a Concession I have not Complaisance enough to make) yet These, how sew soever, are the only Persons whose Approbation a Good Minister must court.

I am no bold Intruder into the Arcana of State; but shall confine myself to such plain Matters as every body will understand, and, I hope, agree with me in, when they see them in a true Light, divested of that Glare which has deceived many well-meaning Men.

To instance in Taxes; an Affair every Man

is much interested in.

Here, suppose it clearly demonstrated to the Ministry, (nay, to every private Man in the Kingdom) that the Wisdom and Caution of the Legislature is prevented and evaded, in the due raising any Impost or Tax. It is, beyond Question, Their Duty to attempt a Remedy; because every Desiciency of necessary Funds must be supplied—Whatever is substracted from one Branch of the Revenue, by Fraud, must be added, or made up, in another; and, which is extreamly hard, and unjust, Honest Men must attone for Dishonest ones.

ones. If this be not a Grievance, which a Good Ministry should exert themselves to redress;

I am grofly mistaken.

The Means come next into Consideration. These are to be effectual; and the most easy and agreeable to the Subject, ought to have preference; but Private Conveniency must always give Place to Publick Advantage. It hath been already premifed, that we are not to expect Infallibility where it never was pretended; and therefore we ought not implicitly to fall in with every Scheme of any Ministry; the Best has been mistaken. But after They have revolved every probable Expedient, and find the Distemper so mischievous and obstinate as to require a Remedy, perhaps the least desireable; what is to be done? Are They worthy of Blame, for offering This to the Legistature who have several times prescribed it, in Cases less desperate? If a Ministry should invent and promote Oppression, or even inconvenient Methods of Taxation, where they are unnecessary; this would be attempting to establish a kind of Iniquity by a Law: But where they have not deviated from the Rules of Justice and Prudence; nor proceeded without numerous Precedents; and fince, in Default of better Means of Prevention, the Evil continues. and, it may be, encreases; can any thing but Malice, or, at best, Ignorance, vilify their Conduct?

Private Interest is at perpetual War with Publick; and never wants considerable Bodies of Men to take the Alarm: But this Hostility.

is so unnatural, that Those who keep up the Discord, are ashamed to own the Banner they sight under. The Truth is, the former of these, by being properly subservient, preserves, and augments itself; whereas intestine Jars must inevitably impair, if not destroy, both.

It may not be amis to reflect a little on what of this kind has happened within our Memory. Whilst the Passions are clamorous, Reason cannot be heard; but till we are pleafed to give it Audience, and Obedience too, we are not likely to contribute much towards our Advantage or Gredit. If any of us, in the Zeal of Frenzy, have acted in a misbecoming Manner towards Those who deferved better, or have been seduced into a Disesteem of Men who justly claim Respect; 'tis indispensably our Duty to make the best Reparation in our Power. Obstinate Perseverance in Error, befide the had Confequences refulting from it, carries much more Shame along with it, than an Acknowledgment that we have been miftaken.

Let us now turn our Eyes toward the Enemies which the most Able and Valuable Ministry will always have to encounter; and some of the innumerable Machinations practised to make Impressions on the People to their Disadvantage.

The Enemies of a Good Ministry.

These are all the Disaffected and Discontented.—All who fancy they have Merit, when they have none:—And such as suppose B what what Merit they have, not sufficiently rewarded. As these cannot expect Satisfaction under a Wise, and Honest Ministry, they must therefore, consistently with their Views, la-

bour a Change for the Worfe.

Out of this Numerous Herd, who will doubt, but that we might be abundantly furnished with most Vertuous and Well-qualified Statesmen? But, I am apprehensive, each Man's Demands will run so high, (if one may guess from their present Pretensions) that Affairs may remain a long Time Unadministred, before these Gentry will be pleased to place themselves. Quarrels about the Point of Precedency would ill become Men who profess no other Ambition, but to ferve the Publick. Therefore, suppose they should, before we proceed any farther, inform us who shall be Prime Minister. This may deserve some little Deliberation: Tho', if my Opinion were of any Weight in a Matter of fo great Confequence, One, who has been a flagrant Traitor to his Country; and makes even Mercy and Pardon the Instruments of promoting the most execrable Purposes; may, for any thing I see to the contrary, do our Business as faithfully and compleatly as Another, who has fo broke thro', and laught at, the most sacred Leagues of Friendship, as to render himself unworthy the Society of Honest Men; and, the better to qualify himself for the Performance of what he hath taken in Hand, has dared to offer high Indignity to his Sovereign. 'Tis certain, these Candidates have Both deserved much of their

their Party; and gone unaccountable Lengths to serve It, or please Themselves: Allegiance, Honour, Justice, Gratitude, Truth; in short, every thing which stood in their Way, have been so undauntedly surmounted, that I cannor help wishing most heartily, They may one Day receive their due, tho' long deferred, Reward.

While Government exists, Interest, Ambition, and other equally good Motives, will keep alive a Party to disturb it; and the Leaders will be fure to christen themselves Patriots. I do not reckon a candid and discreet; nay, the most minute Enquiry, into the Conduct of Those concerned in the Administration, among these Disturbances: Far otherwise. I am certain, a Wife and Good Ministry will be glad of, and encourage all useful Hints given them: The pointing out past Mistakes might be of future But, what must we call malicious and groundless Cavils with just and right Measures, dogmatical Affertions, that every Step is erroneous or worse, Defamation, Invitations to Assassination and Sedition, propagating Disaffection; and repeated outrageous Libels (to give them the gentlest Name) on Majesty itfelf? A confiderate Man may eafily fee what this Sort of Procedure is calculated for; it is much harder to account for the Reception it has found. This deserves some Attention in regard the Effects arising from it may be very dangerous. If the Servants, or Ministers of King and Country, are industriously flandered, and, by every dishonest Art, endeavoured to B 2

be lessen'd in the Opinion of the Publick; what Fortitude and Patience are sufficient to carry Them thro' their Duty? Indeed, how is it possible They should discharge it, in its sull Scope, when, in almost every Instance, Impediments are thrown in Their Way, and maintained beyond the last Glimpse of Reason' or Decency? To such boundless Extravagancies are Men hurried by Pride and

Envy!

The LIBERTY of the PRESS is none of the least valuable amongst Us; and, I hope, it will be always preserved: But, such Abuse hath been made of it, as most conspicuously distinguishes the Lenity of His Majesty's Government, and affords shameful Instances of Licentiousness which no Reign can parallel. I defire never to fee this Propagator of Knowledge under In-Spection or Restriction; nor do I apprehend any great Damage from the Latitude allowed; with this Proviso, that my Countrymen will take due Care to inspect thoroughly for Themselves. We are not likely to want Employment of this kind: We have Weekly, and other extraordinary Supplies of Libels, too well adapted to pervert the Judgment of the Unwary, and undermine their Loyalty. Instead of Proof, we meet with bold Affertions; and fince Reason cannot be brought over to the Party, the Passions are raised and kept afloat. If these heterodox Maxims, properly pursued, don't Rout the Ministry, I can't tell what will.

every dishound Art, ender oured to

I shall now point out, and remark on, some of the CAPITAL ATTEMPTS of the ANTI-MINI-STERIALITS, which have been always practised, and will continue so to be, whilst we are an Happy People; or have any thing worth quarrelling for; and by which, the best Ministry may be insulted from the Press, and too many Good Subjects seduced from their Duty and Interest, unless they carefully avoid the Delusion.

If the Ministry, in attempting to promote the Interest of their Gountry, propose any thing, which can be render'd Unpopular; how is the Trumpet sounded to Fastion? The most invidious Turns are given to the best Intentions.—Publick Utility is converted into Augmentation of the Power of the Crown; and other equally absurd Misrepresentations sly about. If the Point doth not succeed, or is dropt; what horrid Comments are made!

What ridiculous Triumphs enfue?

Let us coolly examine this Conduct; and admit, till we find out our own Blunder, that the Ministry have been mistaken: What is to be justly inferred from thence? Why, that they are meer Men, and consequently not exempt from Error. I am persuaded They are well acquainted with Themselves, and have Candor enough to acknowledge This: But, alas! This will not fatisfy: They must at the same Time subscribe to the Omniscience of Those who are pleased to dictate to Them; and stand charged with such black Defigns, as could only proceed from Their Heads and Hearts who violently long for Power to difplay doidw

play Their rare Abilities of doing Mischief. It is a great Misfortune to these unhappy Men, that the Ministry should give them so little Opportunity of gratifying their inveterate Spleen. But, Caufe or no Caufe, they must vent, or burst.

And fince People cannot for ever be imposed on by false Representations of particular Fasts, Recourse is had to General Topicks;

PLACES, or POSTS IN THE GOVERNMENT. Without doubt, there may be some Charms in Them, which those who are out of Them ardently figh for; and therefore are implacable toward their Rivals. We are defired to believe, that a Place will metamorphose the most Virtuous and Publick Spirited Man, into a Tool of the Court, and an Enemy to his Country. A very modest Request, this, equally full of Reason and Loyalty. They will, I suppose, allow some few Exceptions to the Rule, that they may not include their dear selves (who have retained every Jot of Integrity they could ever lay Claim to) nor affront such of their good Friends, who, tho' otherwise very valuable Men, have been made Their Bubbles. But this Notion is chimerical. Places or Employments must be filled; and none but Able and Honest Men, are worthy to occupy them. A Wife Prince will, undoubtedly, bestow them on such Persons as he is fatisfied are well Affected to Himself; but it is impossible they can be so, unless they study to promote the Interest of their Country, of which

which he is the Political Father. Every reafonable Man will admit, that the Interest of a Good Prince, and His People, are inseparable; from whence, it undeniably follows, that a Place doth not disqualify its Possessor to be a Friend to his Country. I am sorry there should be any Occasion to inculcate so

obvious a Truth. And algost sould bar A.

History, indeed, furnishes us with too many Ill, or Weak Princes, and Worse Ministers; and where the Former have mistaken their True Interest, the Latter have joined their Assistance, till Publick Rights have been violated, and Private trampled on; till Liberty and Property have fallen a Prey to Arbitary Power. But who in his right Senfes, because there have been Bad Ministers, will thence infer, All are so? Or who, but the most remorfeless Incendiaries, can suggest, that His Most Sacred Majesty, whose Wisdom and Justice are every where revered; whose Supream Prudence has stopt Desolation in its full Career, and, in all Human Probability, restored; and established, the Peace of distracted Europe; whose Reign affords no Act for the most invenomed Malice to fix on; whose Personal and Regal Virtues are too Glorious for my humble Pen to describe; should want, or would employ, any Man whose Principles or Practice, deviated from the Standard of His Majesty's Government, the Interest and Happiness of His Subjects?

It is infinuated, that Places, or Employments, do so inviolably attach Mankind to the Crown,

that they are obliged to pursue all Measures agreable to the Prince's Views. This amounts to no more, than that Princes may have bad Intentions, and find Persons to promote them. But, what has this to do with our present happy Situation? The Gentlemen don't choose to speak out their Meaning plainly; I'll venture a Guess at it. These Hints are to lead you into a Supposition, that the Persons who fend them among you, are the only Honest and Wife Men in your Country-That Affairs cannot be rightly conducted, until the fole Management be vested in Them-That, unless Places are filled as They could wish them, you must expect to pay Taxes for your Defence and Service, as your Fore-fathers have done; and be flavishly content with the religious Prefervation of your Liberties and Properties; and the utmost Endeavours of a Wife and Good King, to encrease your Glory and Happiness. But, if any Means can be invented (no matter what) to lift Them to the Helm; then, you shall have—They must tell you what: for, truly, I don't know any thing we want more, than Hearts to enjoy what we have.

What pity it is, that some of the most zealous of these Patriots, cannot, consistent with the Honour of His Majesty, and the Good of the Kingdom, be admitted Courtiers: how easily then, might the Clamour be stilled? But, alas! since they must remain Exiles, eternal War is proclaimed; and, for want of real Objects, what Bugbears do their disturbed

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We have been talked to, so seemingly in earnest, about the omnipotent Influence of the Crown over its Ministers and Officers, Civil and Military, that the Reader will forgive my expatiating a little on this Head. These are, certainly, a confiderable Body of Men. Perhaps, our wife Regulators may be of Opinion, that every Subject is honest and publick spirited enough to lay by, and bring his Proportion of the necessary Taxes, Duties and Imposts, into the Receipt of the Exchequer, or some other Repository for the Publick Money; and to stay there, and apply it, as the Wisdom of the Legislature shall direct: As also, that what Soldiers and Sailors are annually voted necessary for our Defence, may command themselves. This Utopian Scheme put into themselves. Practice, would be a great Saying of the Nation's Money; and we should, doubtless, astonish the World with our Occonomy. it shall be deemed improper, to have any Superior and Subordinate Persons set apart, to superintend the Revenue, or command our Forces; I don't find it made out, that any Branch of Government, is burthened with one unnecesfary, or fuperfluous Officer.

But our displaced Patriots would have it thought, that all these Place-Men, where they are not incapacitated by Law, must Vote, within Doors, and without, as the Grown shall be pleased to direct. If this monstrous Improbability was admitted, before any Detri-

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ment could arise to the Publick, from their so doing, it must be Traitorously supposed, (but why, no-body knows) that the Crown has an opposite Interest to the People: and then, consequently, all These Men are Villains or Fools. A most Unchristian, as well as Impudent, As-

fertion! has Head no stille &

Some of the lowest Species of Officers, they say, are so poor, as to subsist intirely on their petty Places; and therefore are necessitated to do as they are bid by their Superiors. The plain Answer to this Charge, is; We must be very uncharitable to suppose Poverty can make all these, Rogues, if They were desired so to be. But were even that possible, Their Low Ability denies them Power of doing High

Mischief.

What would the Crafty Men of Goatham be pleased to have? The Nomination, I presume, of all Ministers and Officers; with Power to continue, displace and model Them, as should be found necessary for their Purposes. (Or the MINISTERIAL POWER, as a remarkably odd-headed Writer has lately phrased it.) This once obtained, notwithstanding the Dependency, and other Motives, now so highly complained of, must equally continue under their new Masters; we should hear that these Place-Men were all, on a trice, converted from Villainous and Foolish Tools, into Honest and Wise Gentlemen; ay, and Patriots too.

Here I shall be asked, why several Officers of the Crown are by Law incapacitated to sit in the House of Commons? And why accepting

a Place should disqualify a Member till rechosen: Whether the supposed Influence of the Crown arising from Dependency, was not the

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Reason of such Restriction?

I answer (with the justest Deference to the Sense of the Legislature, whose Pardon I implore if I err inadvertently; ) that I humbly apprehend, the Dependency on the Crown was the Occasion of those Exclusions. But, I think it undeniable, that as the Rights of King and People have been folemnly Adjusted, Ballanced, and Secured, in the most Equitable and Beneficial Manner the Wisdom of our own, and, perhaps, any other Nation, could fuggest; it cannot be the Part of a Good Subject, call him Patriot, or by what other popular Name soever, to infinuate, that such Dependency, as is only consequential from the just and established Prerogative, or Right of Majesty, is an undue Influence.

Every Member of the House of Commons, who sits there, for any Purpose contrary to, or inconsistent with, the Service of his Country, is not only a Betrayer of the great Trust reposed in him, by those whom he immediately represents; but also, as far as his Power extends, an Enemy to the Constitution. But, methinks, it is strange Doctrine, that a Man's serving the Publick, ought to be a Reason against his Prince's employing him. I should rather apprehend it a Foundation for Complaint, if a Prince barred Persons His Royal Favours, meerly because they were thought worthy by His People to guard their Liberty.

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Nothing can be more ridiculously abfurd, than to pretend a Zeal for our happy Constitution, and at the same Time be labouring to invade the Rights of an effential Part of it. Such Concessions, either on Behalf of the Grown or People, as have entered into the Frame of our Constitution, ought most religiously to bind both Parties: Mutual Confent only can make an Alteration; that private Man, in my poor Opinion, must have a very great, or very little, Understanding, who can conceive One for the Better. But, 'tis plain, we have such extraordinary and high-conceited Perfons among Us. I will take the Liberty of quoting a few Lines from Mr. Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel, which contain very falutary Advice to these Innovators.

- " All other Errors but difturb a State;
- " But Innovation is the Blow of Fate.
- " If ancient Fabricks nod, and threat to fall,
- " To patch the Flaws, and buttress up the Wall,
- " Thus far 'tis Duty; but here fix the Mark;
- " For all beyond it is to touch our Ark.
- "To change Foundations, cast the Frame anew,
- " Is work for Rebels who base Ends pursue:
- At once divine and humane Laws controul;
- " And mend the Parts by Ruin of the Whole.

PENSIONS are terrible Mortifications to many angry, disappointed Gentlemen. Royal Bounties, they tell us, demand a Return: No doubt of it. But what kind of Return? Why, the same exactly with Acts of private Generosity. A grateful Man will serve his Benefactor with

with his best Endeavours: But Gratitude requires no one to break in upon the indispensible Principles of Honour or Honesty. None but Knaves will be obliged on such Terms. What then must the Benefactor be, who wants their Service! Every True Briton will resect on Innuendos of this kind with the utmost Indignation; yet, this is the plain English of our Mock-Patriots, when they would stigmatize Those whom His Majesty esteems worthy Objects of His Gracious Compassion, or Princely Muniscence.

BRIBERY or CORRUPTION is loudly exclaimed against; and it is certain, nothing can be more detestable to an upright Mind; nor is any open Force likely to be so dangerous to the Politick Body, in regard the Vitals may be gnawn thro' before we apprehend an Attack from this secret and subtle Enemy. The Declamations made to you on this Head, ought to inspire a proper Abhorrence of the Practice; and so far they are useful and

commendable.

But this is not all that is wanted from you. If these Harrangues carry their intended Force, you must conceit yourselves desperately sick, the never in greater Vigour; and suspect, nay, take it for certain, that every one who is employed in the Preservation and Encrease of your Happiness, hath taken Wages to destroy it. If you can be prevailed on to think thus; these fancied Enemies will have very little Power of doing you good; the Distrust will be almost as prejudicial to your Interest, as if

your Friends were really what you mistake them for. This Misunderstanding is the Point laboured at. Why is no single Instance proved of the Exercise of this abominable Instrument of Slavery and Ruin, by the Ministry? I hope it is not made use of by Those who take much Pains to shew us how very intimately They understand its Prevalency; and seem to think it irresistable: God and His Majesty be praised, there is no Occasion for it any where else. Men who discharge their Duty to King and Country, may sometimes meet Rewards; but we pervert the Use of Words, when we talk of Bribing or Corrupting a Person to do as he ought.

The Slanderers of the Ministry are not ignorant how easily SCANDAL works on the best-natured of us; and as they can get no Credit by quarreling with particular Facts, their Business is to deal in Generals; to put us out of Humour with everything, by representing the worst which Fancy can suggest, and then

vouching it to be our Gafe.

To advance this just and wholesome Design, you shall sometimes have a SEJANUS, WOLSEY, COSCIA, or other Prime-Minister, who is deemed Villainous enough for the Purpose, painted at full length, and hung up to publick View; and this hideous Picture they have the Front to swear to you, that some Gentleman in the Administration sate for; and that two Peas are not so alike.

At another time, to your great Edification, you shall be made laugh at a Puppet, They are pleased to present you with, dressed in a Fool's

Fool's Coat of the most ridiculous Cut; and equipt with an enormous Pair of Ass's Ears; and this is to pass upon you for Mr. such a One.

HISTORY is invidioufly ranfack'd for Instances of People diffressed, or enslaved, by Tyrannical, Ambitious or Weak Princes, and a Mifcreant Ministry. These are sent among you, with some bold Strokes, directing you to stretch your Imagination, and suppose a Parallel. But as you can by no means find any Circumstances in your happy State, which have the smallest Resemblance of the dreadful Scene; pray, be at least fo kind as to suppose it possible to be one Day your own Case; Proceed then, to conceit it probable, if you can; — and when the Delusion is carried thus far, your good Friends are ready at Hand to vouch, that every Man of you hath a Yoke upon his Neck, and Wooden Shoes on his Feet. You will not, fure, ungratefully distrust Their Veracity, and, like Infidels, pretend to see and feel for yourselves. Alas! If you cannot be made discontented, before there shall be just Occasion for it; these unhappy Men must never enjoy one Moment's Heart's Ease, to recompence all the Pains they have bestowed on you; but precipitately fink into Obscurity or Infamy. Have, therefore, some Compassion on Them, my Countrymen, whatever it may cost you, and Posterity.

We have seen Men mad and virulent enough to infinuate, in Terms I am ashamed to repeat, that a Great King hath changed Station with His Minister; and thereby, instead of being served by him, is Himself become a Slave of the sirst Magnitude, &c. This Scene is so decorated (if I may speak improperly) and the Regal Office so abominably vilished, in the Craftsman of the 17th of January last, by Methods, which any impudent Person, who can scribble, may use toward the Most Glorious Monarch, and Faithful Ministry; that I cannot omit a short Observation thereon, viz.

It must be Matter of great Grief, to a Good Minister, and to every Good Subject, that such detestable Aspersions should be thrown on His Majesty, as the Suppositions in that most insolent Libel carry with them: But, on the other Hand, one may congratulate the Ministry, that their Enemies, in order to abuse Them, are driven to attack a sacred Character, whose Wisdom is too exalted to receive the least Profanation, from the Calumny of inconsiderate, raving Men, who, I'm afraid, to gain their Point, would be Republicans, Jacobites, or worse; nay, make every whit as free with their Maker as their Monarch.

I wish it were not true that the most facred. Things, as well as Characters, may be set in such Lights, and so glossed upon, and traduced, as to become Objects of Ridicule and Contempt, among those who can content themselves with such Appearances as they chance to meet with, and go no farther. Wit, nay, Buffoonery, may strike and fill the Fancy so pleasingly, that the Judgment shall remain quite idle; indeed, it hath seldom sufficient Autho-

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Authority where the Imagination is very lively; but if we intend to think and act rationally, this grave Counsellor must be consulted. We may, perhaps, laugh less, but it will be oftner in the

right Place. We want a femoning admissible

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What base, what wretched Practices are those I have mentioned, and many others we have seen, against the Ministry? The Wifest and most Upright on Earth; nay, One from Above, may be flandered, and diffiked too. unless their Actions are well examined; and permitted to speak for Them. In order to prevent this, every Species of Scandal and Abuse. both of ancient and modern Invention, is spread about, to amuse weak and giddy Minds, and divert them from a calm, unprejudiced Enquiry, which would foon detect the Cheat. and render all the great Schemes for Confusion abortive: For, should the Patriot be discerned a Bite, all farther Opportunities of Mischief are irrecoverably lost, as to Him; which must be, certainly, the most horrible Situation imaginable, for an envious, implacable, buly Man. The state of the stat

ENVY and HATRED are very ill Qualifications for State Criticks. These powerful Motives too often blind the Criticks themselves; but they never sail of making Them represent Things quite awry to other Spectators. Pacifick Measures will be disapproved—War would occasion dreadful Outcries of our Debts on that Score, and the Impossibility of supporting ourselves under an additional Load. In short, nothing will be admitted

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right,

right, whilst the avowed Objects of Men's Fury must engross the Glory of It. The Sense of any Part of our Legislature; nay, the Sanction of the Whole, is of far too little Authority to ballance the Opinion of a few private Men, if you can take their own Modest Word for it. They can enter into every Reason of State; and They only can determine what is best—The most Arduous Points are Trisles. As Shake-spear says,

Turn Them to any Caufe of Policy,

The Gordian Knot of it They will unloofe,

one may were promoved the what hath

Familiar as Their Garters.

Very widely mistaken in Prognostication, notwithstanding their great Boasts of Foreight: But, if Things have happened better than They wished, you must not blame the Patriots; but rather attribute it to your own Incredulity: For, could They have persuaded you, My Countrymen, that their Oracles were true, your erroneous Conduct might, probably, have verified Them; whereby the Deceit would have been perpetuated; and the successful Wizards had obtained their Ends, and Ruled us despotically.

Quacks in Politicks, like their Brethren in Physick, affect a mighty Concern for the Publick. Their Packets must grow mouldy on their Hands, unless They, and their Toad-Eaters, can impose a Belief on you, that the Colledge

and that these Seventh Sons, and unborn Doctors, are the only Persons who can cure you of more

Diforders than ever you had.

The Ribaldry of these Enthusiasts hath been little regarded by their Superiors; whose Contempt has so highly exasperated Them, that They have offered all imaginable Provocation to make Themselves taken Notice of in an exemplary Way. But Happily, for Them, They only move Pity, where they court Indignation. Their own Madness and Folly must destroy Them. For, unless their unbridled Rage becomes dangerous to their Country, one may dare to conclude, from what hath been passed by with Impunity, that His Most Gracious Majesty's Wisdom, and unexampled Clemency, will give Them Opportunity of Repentance and Amendment. What else could shield Them? Alas! not their Subterfuges of Allegory - The Cobweb Vails thrown over their glaring Libels - Nor the childish Quibling and Evasion, that They speak of other Times and Persons than the present. They take care that every Reader shall clearly see their Meaning; but Justice, and those concerned in the Administration of it, must be totally blind. I wish these poor Men the Recovery of their Integrity and right Wits; (if they ever had any) for really, at present, They are a Burlesque on Patriotism.

If any Persons, zealous for His Majesty's Glory, and the Happiness of His People, take the Part of Truth, and endeavour to set controverted Fasts

They are Hirelings of the Minister, whose Interest it is to tell you Lies — If you believe a Word They say, you are undone. — That if you will be safe in reading Them, the proper Antidote is to suppose every thing the reverse of what They advance. One would think this Proposition argues a Rottenness in the Cause. Are the Patriots in the Right, and cannot They stand the Test of Impartial Reasoning; and meet Their Opposers with Temper and Decency? No, if These Men have a fair Hearing, it is too sure, They will be believed. Truth, duely considered, carries Conviction with it.

Party is, in effect, abandoning our Reason, and with it our Interest, to the Disposal of Lords we are pleased to set over us; and I don't know why it should be supposed They will not make Their own Advantage of our Vasfalages.

answer, any of the particular Charges on the Ministry, which, indeed, seem to be so many Resections on the Legislature, and Quarrels with our happy Constitution; Persons abundantly more able have done this. I would only invite to a calm, unprejudiced, and rational Consideration, of what hath been done and said on both Sides; and have, for that good End, endeavoured to remove such general and popular Obstacles as principally occurred to me, and which have, in my Apprehension, too much prevented a proper Enamination. There is no great Mystery in this Affair: Plain, com-

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mon Sense, if duly attended to, will be sufficient for our Guide. At Day was to the state of the

LIBERTY is an inestimable Bleffing. I know no Equivalent for it. Our Fortunes and best Blood should be always ready, and cannot be so well spent as in its Defence and Preservation. BRITONS have not only an bereditary Right to it; but also the best legal Title which can be made to their PROPERTY, viz. Afts of Parliament. The Bounds of it are so minutely and indelibly marked out, that the least Encreachment must be obvious.

PREROGATIVE, which, whilst it remained undefined, was likewise unlimited, is now so wifely adjusted, as to become the Barrier of LIBERTY, against ANARCHY and CONFUSION.

The Happiness of our Constitution depends on the religious Preservation of all the just and established Rights of Governor and Governed. We deceive ourselves, when we imagine that an Infringement can be made on Either without Damage to Both. and to make the nine

If these Things are true; as we cannot be too watchful over our LIBERTIES, fo it equally concerns us to guard against Unreasonable Fealousies of the Encrease, or Misuse of PRE-

ROGATIVE.

The MINISTERS of a King of Great Britain, are also the SERVANTS of His People; and responsible to Both, for BREACH OF TRUST, or MISMANAGEMENT. The same Prudence which directs private Persons, will, I humbly presume, fuit the Publick-Have Proof of One of these Particulars, at least; 'tis then foon enough

to think of Dismission, or Punishment: But if Malicious, or Envious Calumny passes for Evidence, the most Able, Faithful, and Experienced Servants, may be laid aside, with very slender Encouragement for other like to Succeed Them.

It is our Glory, that the highest Offender is not above the Reach of our Laws: But, until Crimes are proved, it will well become every one who values his own Reputation, to reflect, that the most just and meritorious Man is not secure from many bad Effects of Slander, un-

less he be impartially heard.

To CONCLUDE. It matters not, my Countrymen, from what Quarter TRUTH comes—Whether the Writer be in Place, or Out.—It is not confined to any Party, or particular Man, notwithstanding the Pretences of the POPE and the PATRIOTS to the contrary. The only certain way of attaining it, in Politicks, is to inquire disinterestedly, and without Passion or Prejudice.

Being conscious that I have made an Apo-LOGY for Those who want One much less than myself, for the Liberty I have taken, I beg Their Pardon. I am also an humble Petitioner to the Publick, that They will excuse my mean

Endeavours for Their Service.

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the a person is, may be laid afide, with very tende biscouragement for other like to Someoned tende.

It is our Glory, that he high it Off, der is not above the Reach of our Laws But until Crimes are proved, it will well become every one who values his own Reput unit, to reited, and the most full and meritoricus Man is not to a comme comme and theeds of Sunder, until he oe imperson this he a

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